WANT THE MAYOR REMOVED

TWO NEWSPAPERS, NOW, HAVE PETI-TIONED THE GOVERNOR

Other Proceedings Afoot the Governor Will See the Attorney-General This Morning and Decide What to Do About It-The Reference May or May Not Go On To-day.

Summonses, suits and petitions against Mayor Van Wyck and the American Ice Company appear to be multiplying. Each of the two news; apers which are originating them promises a new one for to-day.

Meanwhile each of them has lodged with Gov. Roosevelt a petition for the Mayor's removal. The ship news reporter signs the World's petition, which was rushed to the front on Saturday. The Journal lodg dits petition yesterday, tune pro nune, to reverse a legal phrase. The document does not take effect, that is, until today, but is good for te-day's paper.

Benjamin F. Einstein, as attorney for William R. Hearst, went to Oyster Bay and formally requested Gov. Roosevelt to remove the Mayor, on the ground that while the Mayor was a stockholder in the American Ice Company the company entered into contracts with the city to furnishice to certain city departments and also executed certain leases by which the company acquired pier privileges along the river fronts, to the exclusion of other ice dealers. In support of these charges Mr. Einstein submitted several affidavits sworn to by persons alleging themselves to know that the Mayor had done these things in violation, as a'leged, of the following provision of the charter:

'No member of the Municipal Assembly, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, shall be or become directly or indirectly interested, in or in the performance of, any contract work or mainess, or the sale of any article the expense, price or consideration of which is payable from the City Treasury, or any assessment levled by an act or ordinance of the Manicipal Assembly

Among the other documents submitted to the Governor by Mr. Einstein was the complete list of the stockholders of the American Ice Company, some 9,000 in all. It was pointed out to the Governor that the pames of Robert A. and Augustus Van Wyck appear on the list as having acquired stock in the company over and over again. The object of Mr. Einstein in presenting this list to the Governor was to give the latter a basis for summoning a special Grand Jury to take up the case of the Mayor, with a view to securing his indictment for the misdemeanor, if such it is, of owning stock in a company that has entered into a contract with the city Gov. Roosevelt allowed the papers to be left

with him, but deferred examining them. He

"I am willing to listen to anything that may be presented on the subject of the Ice Trust, but ; ositively I will take no action without consulting the Attorney-General. He has the matter in charge. I shall have a consultation with him to-morrow. It is my intention to visit the tate camp in the morning and I shall see the Attorney-General some time to-morrow

As was stated in THE SUN vesterday, under section 122 of the Charter the Governor may renove the Mayor in the same manner as he may remove Sheriffs, "except that the Governor may remove Sheriffs. "Except that the tovernor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney-tien ral, and after the charges have been received by the Governor he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days." Section to d'article X. of the State Constitution provides that the Governor may remove a Sheriff "within the term for which he shall have been elected diving to such officer a conv. of

Sheriff "within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defence."

Saction 24 of the Public Officers' law provides that "the Governor may take the evidence in any proceeding for the removal by him of a public officer, or may direct that the evidence be taken before a Justice of the Surreme Court of the district or the County Judge of the country or before a Commissioner appointed by the Governor."

The contents of the stock transfer book of the American Ice Company have not yet been made public.

The taking of testimony upon which the

American Ice Company have not yet been made public.

The taking of testimony, upon which the Attorney-General hopes to be able to secure the annulment of the certificate under which the American Ice Company does business in this State, was suspended on Saturday afternoon by Referree Myer Nussbaum until this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Nussbaum said vesterday afternoon that he would be in his office in the Mutual Life Building this morning ready to go on with the hearing at the time designated, notwith-standing the writs of prohibition granted by Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany on Saturday afternoon. Justice Herrick's writs simply prohibited the examination of officers and books of the American Ice Company before the referee. They did not, he said, prevent the examination of all other witnesses that might be subscenaed. Ther-fore, unless comething unforeseen occurred, the hearing would go on, just as if no writs had been granted.

"But" said Mr. Nussbaum. "it may be that

"But," said Mr. Nussbaum, "it may be that neither side will want to take further testimony until after the date when the order to show ceuse why the prohibitory writs should not be made permanent is returnable. That will be on

TRUST ICE ALL SUMMER? It Seems to Be Unlikely That Proceedings Can

ALBANY, June 3 .- Attorney-General Davies returned here this afternoon from New York city and will remain in Albany until to-morrow night. The two writs of prohibition against the examination of officers or books of the American Ice Company, granted to Mr. Wilcox. the attorney for the ice trust, by Justice Herrick yesterday, have not yet been served upon the Attorney-General. To-morrow he will look into the effect of these writs in staving the proceedings before the referee. Of course these writs do not prevent the examination and publication of any of the contents of the books of the corporation which were produced before Referee Nussbaum before Justice Herrick granted the writs.

While the Attorney-General did not care to talk for publication, it was evident from his conversation to-night that he does not believe the work of securing evidence against the Ice Trust can proceed before Referee Nussbaum until the constitutionality of the Donnelly Anti-trust law, under which Mr. Nussbaum is acting, has been passed upon by the courts.

ing, has been passed upon by the courts was likewise evident that the Attorney It was likewise evident that the Attorney-General does not believe that the constitutionality of the law can be passed upon by the Court of Appeals before its October term. Meanwhile it would appear that the Ice Trust can go ahead and do business all summer and make its profits for the year at least before the courts will be in a position to determine whether or not this corporation comes within the purview of the Donnelly Anti-trust law.

LABOR MEN HOP ON THE MAYOR.

protests from Tammany delegates, hauled the Mayor and other city officials over the coals yesterday for their alleged connection with the Ice Trust. The subject was brought up by the offering of the following preamble and resolution by Joseph Barondess:

Whereas. The Ice Trust of this city, embracing the Mayor of the city, many other officeholders and the of the political ring of this city, has been proven e criminal in its attempt to rob the poor of New

observations of such a plant; and such as the business of a municipal ice plant, which has compelled the Board of Aldermen to appoint a commisse for the purpose of ascertaining the advisability of the building of such a plant; and Warrad, The Board of Aldermen, through some such a plant; and warrad, The Board of Aldermen, through some surface of the building of such a plant; and warrad in the proposal influence, has voted against the proposal included in the proposal

inal ice plant:
That we most emphatically condemn the
the Board of Aldermen as detrimental to

Philip Keliy of the Theatrical Protective Inion a Tammany man, moved that the matter e laid over for two weeks. "The case is still efore the courts," said he, "and it is unfair a say that the Mayor is guilty before he is

"No matter what the courts may say, it does not change the facts," retorted Barondess. "The Mayor is a public officeholder and should never have become party to a trust of the criminal nature of the Ice Trust. It is contrary to all public policy to allow the Mayor to dabbie in such things."

Barondess said he had a strong suspicion to the property of the learning of the large party of the l

Barondess said he had a strong suspicion as to what the mysterious power was behind the Board of Aldermen, aithough he could not prove his suspicions. He did know an Alderman who spent \$1,800 every year for his election, although his salary was only \$1,500.

Peter Connolly of the Bridge Tenders' Union, another Tammany man, wanted all reference to the Mayor and the city officials stricken out, and James P. Archibaid, Tammany, opposed the resolution strongly. "We have nothing to go by, he said, except what we have read in one of the most sensational newspapers the world has ever produced." Archibaid, in conclusion, held up his hands dramatically and asked the delegates for God's sake not to make fools of themselves.

Delegate O'Brien of the granite cutters insisted that the resolutions were not strong enough, "Even if some of the newspapers are sensational," he said, "they have the bulge on the city officials this time. My experience is that most politicians are rendy to do anything from which a dollar can be got."

The motion to lay over for two weeks was defeated and the preamble and resolution were carried.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The first election in the Greater Troy, as created by the recent Legislature, will take place in November The present Mayor of Troy is Daniel E. Conway whose term expires on Dec. 31, 1901.

New Mexico has had a territorial organization sine September 1850. By the Federal census of 1890 a majority of its alien inhabitants could not speak English. There were 4,500 Mexicans in New Mexico by that census.

The Republican State Committee in Ohio expects to reduce considerably the Democratic representati now six, in the Pifty seventh House. In the Third or Dayton district, Brenner, Democrat, had two years ago 122 plurality. Lentz had 702 in the Twelfth or Columbus district, and John McDowell in the Seven

There have been lively times, politically, in Mon tana since the report of the Senate Committee against the admission of Senator Clark and the ascendency of the Daly faction. The Republicans under the leadership of Senator Carter are encouraged to be lieve in a prospect of their success and the situation has been further complicated by the activity of the lished in Butte, declares that the Socialist Democratic ticket, is spreading rapidly. The Socialists of Great Falls have applied for a charter, and branches have also been organized in Helena and Bonner

rears its lease of the premises in the Stewart Building now in use by the Sheriff's office. There are seven offices, and the rental for the new term is the same as is now paid.

The terms of all the New York State Senators exsire with the close of the present year, and there is already talk of the nomination of one of them for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. Among the Senators so talked of are S-nator Higgins, of Olean, who expects to be succeeded by Speaker Nixon, Senator White of Syracuse, the author of the White Civil Service law, and Senator Stranshan of Oswego, who has obtained the formal indorsement of the city municipal administration for the treatment in Albany of many New York measures to which there was opposition by the local Republican organization. It seems im-Republicans will seek a Lieutenant Governor from the ate. A Lieutenant Governor is usually chosen with reference to geographical, rather than personal grounds, and all three of the candidates named to succeed Mr. Woodruff are residents of districts so strongly Republican that small pollucal benefit would come by the extension of a nomination for

minary to the Presidential election of 1900 among the Alabama Republicans than among the Kentucky Democrats, an unusual condition of affairs.

New York Department of Insurance is \$201,000, Last year's expenses of this department were \$181. 000, of which \$85,000 was for salaries. The expenses of the State Insurance Department are provided for by collections from the insurance companies. The estimated receipts from this source during railway companies for the Railroad Commission \$75,000, and from the gaslight companies for meter

with the Governor's approval, to the statutes of the State of New York is 775, a larger number than usual in recent years. It is computed that there are 5,000 new laws passed by legislatures in the United States each year, exclusive of constitutional amendments and of the laws adopted by Congress.

Silas Wright refused the Democratic nomination for Vice President in order that he might be the party candidate for the office of Governor. He was the party candidate for the latter office and defeated Millard Fillmore for Governor. But Fillmore afterward became Vice-President and, later, President of the inited States. Wright attained neither honor.

preliminary flourishes, the Cooperative Commonwealth Democracy, with J. B. Walker as its leader, was established in this city for the purpose of overthrowing the domination of the present city administration and of turning over the control of city affairs to a "revived Democracy" on Bryan principles, Mr. Waiker having been one of the Bryan candidates for Electors in New York in the Presidential contest of 1896. Since then nothing has come of the organization, and its failure to materialize politically is ascribed to the same sinister influence which prevented John N. Parsons from getting together the \$100,000 last year if it it would nominate candidates, as it did. nated was elected. Few of them received any substantial support.

The withdrawal of B. F. Shively as a Democratic candidate for the office of Vice-President on the Bryan ticket this year leaves the field clear, so far as Indiana is concerned, to Thomas Taggart, the present Democratic Mayor of Indianapolis, who, if nominated, is expected to bring to the support of the Bryan ticket

The Democrats of New Hampshire who have not heretofore taken a very prominent part in the direction of party affairs have come forward recently to indorse unqualifiedly and unreservedly, as they say, the Chicago platform of 1896, in whole and in detail. They have denounced "the money kings as will as the trusts," which they call criminal of tribute from the laboring masses to swell the cof fers of plutocracy." It might be inferred from these and held another meeting last night and extravagant and intemperate declarations that the Democrats of New Hampshire propose to retire from Gardiner by petition as the Independent Reactive political business and were indifferent to party results. This, however, is not the case. In 1896 the Bryan vote of New Hampshire was 21,650. Two years later the Democratic candidate for Governor polled in the State 35,650 and the Democrats of New Hampshire are expecting a vote of more than 40,000

During the first three months of 1900 the number of ses in the City Hell was 3,073, the revenue derived from them being \$25,500. The borough of Rich mond, it would seem, does not contribute much to the city's revenue in the matter of licenses. for during the three months of 1900 the total number of licenses is sued to residents of that borough was twenty nine only and the revenues collected from them were \$123.
The expenses of the license bureau in Richmond for

President are by no means rare in Repub fean National Philadelphia, a veral names are being considered, the Atlanta having recommended that a Southern candi date should be placed on the Republican ticket with Mr. McKinley, and the North Carolina Republi-cans having indersed Jeter Pritchard for that office. In 1895, H Clay Evans of Tennessee was the candidate most favored for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, and in 1888 the candidate most favored was W. O. Bradley of Kentucky. There was no arimated contest over the Vice-Presidential nomination in the Republican conventions of 1880, 1884 and

the welfare of the working class and the citizens in | REPUBLICAN PARTY'S BIRTH

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION TO

Each of the Fourteen Survivors of the Convention Which Nominated Fremant for President Forty-four Years Ago Is In-

Washington, June 3 -To William Paul Weyand of Pittsburg, is due the suggestion that it would be a pleasing feature of this year's Republican National Convention to invite and bonor there the survivors of the first national gathering of Republicans hald at Pittsburg on Feb. 22, 1856, and later at the convention hold in Philadelphia on June 18 of the same year. The idea met with the approval of Senator Hanna, who has sent the following letter to each of the surviving delegates:

The Republican National Committee presents its compliments and congratulations to you as one of the few Rapublicans, now living, who participated in the Republican conventions of 1856 at Pirtsburg and Pailadely hia, and on behalf of the delegates to the coming Republican National Convention, extends to you and to your surviving associates in those historic events a cordial invitation to be present at, and occupy a seat upon the platform of the convention, which meets on June 19, 1900, in the city of

"Nearly half a century has elapsed since you participated in laying the foundation of the Republican party. You have witnessed its magnificent growth from a popular vote of 1,341,264 to a popular vote of 7,104,779 and 271 electoral votes for McKinley in 1896; and therefore the Republicans of to-day profoundly appreciating the work of yourself and other pioneers of our party will feel honored by your distinguished presence, and we assure you a most cord all welcome."

welcome."
So far as known there are only fourteen surviving delegates. Their names are: The Hon. John Howard B. Ryan, born 1807, lives at Princeton, Ill.; the hon. W. Penn Clark, born 1817, lives in Washington, D. C.; the Hon. Sidney Edgarton, born 1818, lives at Akron, Ohio; the Hon. Allen A. Craig, born 1820, lives at Corry, Pa; the Hon. Charles G. Davis, born 1820, lives at Plymouth, Ill.; the Hon. S. P. McCalmont, born 1823, lives at Franklin Pa; the Hon. George H. Frey, born 1825, lives at Springfield, Ohio; the Hon. Rush R. Sloan, born 1828, lives at Sandusky, Onio; the Hon. Radeliff Brinkerhoff, born 1828, lives at Mansfield, Ohio; the Hon. Jacob Weyand, Beaver, Pa.; the Hon. William A. Cook, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. William S. Lane, Philadeiphia, Pa.; the Hon. William B. Lane, Philadeiphia, Pa.; the Hon. William B. Lane, Philadeiphia, Pa.; the Hon. William B. Upson, Akron, Ohio; the Hon. R. M. Stianson, Marietta, Ohio.

"Twenty-seven States and Territories were represented at the mass convention and at the Natio al Convention, June 18, 1856, held in Philadeiphia. At the time of the formation of the Republican party political chaos reigned in party of the United States. The So far as known there are only fourteen sur

Natio at convention, June 3, 1836, 1836 at the Philadelphia. At the time of the formation of the Republican party political chaos reigned in nearly all rarts of the United States. The great issues of slavery and States rights were being discussed as they had never been before and serious thinkers of all parties felt that the safety and welfare of the nation were at stake. Old Lafayette Hall, in Pittsburg, where the mass convention was formed is now demolished, its site being occuped by the Tradesman's National Bank. The convention was informal, the delegates showing no credentials. Horace Greeley, editor of the New Fork Tribune, made one of his famous speeches urging moderation and that a convention be held later to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. His advice was followed, and the first Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia on June 18, 1856. This year's Republican convention will be held in the same city, just forty-four years later.

SILVER AGITATORS ACTIVE Campaign Opened by the United States Mone tary League at Kansas City.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3.-If any belief exists in the minds of Eastern Gold Democrats that the silver propaganda is dead, they may learn their mistake by sending to the United States Monetary League, Altman Building, Kansas City, for documents and plan of work. In the past two weeks the west has been flooded with circulars sent out from headquarters. These circulars profess to give a full history of the movement in behalf of bimetalism and prophesy victory next fail. They are part of the "cam-

certains that the hope expressed that by November it will reach 2,000,000. A printing plant will be established at Kansas City, and the league will devote its efforts to the East. The plan of organization adopted is called the "Mormon" plan. State organizations with headquarters will first be established. It will be the duty of those in charge to organize township leagues and these in turn will organize township leagues. The "Coin" Harvey plan of raising money in Nebraska last year was quite successful, and a part of the funds thus secured will be devoted to pushing silver. The league officers insist that the money question is far from settled, and their campaign is being conducted on the basis that the people of the East have never had the opportunity presented of thoroughly studying the money question.

The Dener News, recognized in the West as the organ and mouthrieee of the great silver miners, in a recent editorial, said, commenting on the attack of three leading Eastern illustrated weeklies on silver, says very pointedly: "Their simultaneous and bitter assault on Mr. Bryan and silver shows that those who control them are well aware that the money question is the chief issue of the campaign, even though other issues may play an important part." The Democratic papers of the mining States have adopted the same attitude toward the question, and Colorado Democratic propose going to Kansas City for the purpose of insisting upon silver being specifically mentioned, and will not be content with a simple reaffirmation of the Chiego platform. of insisting upon silver being specifically tioned, and will not be content with a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL CONTEST. Political Make-Up of Rentucky's Highest Court May Be Changed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 3.—Delegates to the Kentucky Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Court of Appeals are here from a candidate for Court of Appeals are here from the southern and eastern parts of the districts. There are twenty-four counties interested. There promises to be a hotly contested race between Edward C Orear of Mount Sterling and Judge Burns of Solyersville. The district at last election went 3,500 Republican and the Dem-ocrats almost concede the coming election, but will name an opponent to the Republican nom-inee.

ince.
The election of the Republican candidate will give that party a majority on the Appellate bench and may result in the overthrow of the Goebel election law if it is still on the statute books when the new Judge takes his seat. The convention will meet on Tuesday.

TO RUN AGAINST SENATOR KRUM.

Assemblyman Gardiner. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 3. - The Independent Republicans of this city met on Friday evening started a movement to nominate E. Watson Gardiner by petition as in andependent Re-publican nominee for Senator of the Twenty-seventh district. It requires 1,000 signatures. The present Senator is Hobart Krum, Repub-lican, of Schoharie, and he will be renominated early next month without opposition. The Democrats of the district announce that they will indorse Mr. Gardiner as the Independent Republican nominee. Mr. Gardiner was elected to the Assembly from Montromery county by

SNODGRASS FOR SENATOR

Tennessee's Chief Justice, Who Favors Keeping

the Philippines, Opens His Campalen. CHATTANOODA, Tenn, June 3.-The Hop. W. S. Snodgrass, Chief Justice of Tennessee Suppreme Court, who is a Democratic candidate for the United States Senaic, opened his campaign vesterchy at Chrisville. He said that the United States could not constitue in the United States could not constitue in the right of purchase an conquest and that Concress has no constitution I right, o free its people. In case the National Democratic tony united ado its an anti-expansion platform he said that he would work for a constitutional amendment making it possible for Congress to free the Philip fees.

Eath, 1863, Tel. 11 2 88th 80 T. M. STEWART.

THE LESSON FROM IOWA. Futility in a Canvass of Unpatriotic Appeals

to American Electors.

There are 525,000 voters in Iowa, of whom, by the last Federal census, 365,000 were nativeborn and 100,000 were naturalized electors. Of the latter considerably more than one-half are Germans and nearly one-half of the remainder are Scandinavians. Natives of two other countries contribute materially to the foreign-born voting population of lowa, Holland and Scotland, and the importance of the "foreign vote," as it is sometimes called, in lowa is due to the fact that the German-born residents of that State who are naturalized voters are found chiefly in the cities of the State in which the political changes are most frequent, and during the prohibition agitation the defection of these German-American voters from the support of the Republican candidates accounted for the temporary eminence of Horace Boies, Democrat, Governor and candidate for President of the United States.

The Democrats of Iowa in their State Con the experiment of a direct appeal for support addressed to the German-American voters of the State in the fellowing clause of their platform. "We condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of introducing conditions which will force an Anglo-American alliance. And we express our detestation of the attempts made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which lavis uniformly obtained between the United States and Germany."

It was not seriously asserted at the time this declaration was adopted that the second of the Democrats of lowa and their Pointiles and associates over the relations electric cars cost about 12 cents. The actual electric cars cost about 12 cents. The actual vention at Des Moines in August, 1899, made

tude of the Democrats of lowa and their Pepa-list allies and associates over the relations between the United States and Germany was otherwise than feigned, but the expectation based upon its adoption was that many of the German-American voters of the large cities of lowa would not be proof against such an appeal, and would be led to return to the sup-port of Democratic candidates for whom they had had no use in the national election of 1896. As a similar appeal has been advocated by some Democrats at the Kansas City Conven-tion of this year, it has been thought worth while for some towa men to make inquiry

some Democrats at the Kansas City Convention of this year, it has been thought worth while for some towa men to make inquiry into the results of this appeal to Old World prejudices.

The effects of this appeal were disastrous to the Democrats and Populists, Gov. Shaw having been chosen at the head of the Republican ticket by a majority of 56,000 in the November election. Davenport is an Iowa city which has a considerable foreign-born population. Two-thirds of its foreign-born voters are Germans. Davenport is in Scott county, the Republican vote in which was 600 larger in 1890 than it was at the State election of two years before.

Dubuque is another Iowa city which has a considerable German-American population. The appeal of the Des Moines Convention, however, was without effect in it as bringing about any change in the result. Sioux City has a foreign population, mostly made up of Scandinavians, but the fear of an Anglo-American alliance did not distress its voters much, for in Woodbury county, of which Sioux City is the chief place, the Democratic scanned only 60 compared with the previous State election, and the Republican gain was 600.

Des Moines, the capital, and the city at which the Democratic declaration was adopted, has a considerable foreign-born population and in Polk county, of which it is the chief place, the Republican vote tell off 100 compared with the previous State election. The Democratic vote tell off 1400.

There are 20,000 natives of England and 18,000 natives of Canada in Iowa and a larger proportion of Welshmen than in any other States, and as the figures of the 1809 election showed are the voters who, whether native or naturalized, are, before all else, Americans.

showed are the voters who, whether native or naturalized, are, before all else, Americans.

GORMAN NOT AN ADMIRER OF BRYAN Working to Prevent Sending an Instructed Delegation to Kansas City.

nan is very solicitous over the outernoe of the Democratic State Convention next Tuesday. The free silver element, led by S. S. Field of this city and by his friends in the counties, insistaupon an instructed delegation for Bryan, while the regular organization, now controlled by Senator Gorman, oppose what they term tagging the delegation. Gorman is not now victory next fail. They are part of the "campaign of education." as they modestly admit. Subscriptions from silver mining interests of Colorado furnish the money to pay for the printing and distribution. Only last week an appeal for \$1.000 was printed in the Denver papers, and the response was very prompt.

At the head of the league is J. L. Woods Morrill, who has been sent out by the executive office at Denver. The claim is made in these circulars that the league has a membership of 680,000, and the hope expressed that by November it will reach 2,000,000. A printing plant of organization adopted is called the league will devote its efforts to the East. The plan of organization adopted is called the He will have a time of it, however, control-ling the State Convention. The rank and tile are solid for Bryan and some of the county leaders have been compelled to antagonize Mr. Gorman in order to maintain control. The delegates are about everyly divided, without counting Baltimore city, which holds three district conventions to-morrow. The silver people claim two of the three districts. So does the organization, Gorman's friends are working everywhere to win over votes, and the State Convention promises to be quite in-teresting.

ATTACKS WOMEN VOTERS. Colorado Prohibitionist Says They Have

Failed to Work Any Reforms. DENVER, Col., June 3.-Ministers and women rere conspicuously absent from the Prohibition Convention in Denver yesterday, and John Hipp, one of the leaders, severely arraigned them for steadfastly voting the old party tickets and helping to keep open saloons, brothels and gambling hells.

"More than one hundred of the clergymen of Denver," he said, "were informed by special notice that there would be a Prohibition Convention here to-day, and yet I see but two

"Another class that ought to be here to-day in large numbers is the women—the good Christian women of the community. Several years ago. I remember before the women were necorded the ballot, they used to say, 'Oh, give us the right of suffrage, and we will show how the sation can be put out of existence.' Show meathing they have done. They have helped tedeen the State, and that redemption was so discraceful a redemption that nobedy ever speaks of it now. Ever since that time they have hear voting to redeem silver."

MRS. RONALDS-REGLID DEAD. Was 73 Years Old When She Married a Young

Actor Six Years Ago. Mrs. Charles Franciyn Reglid, who was Mrs Thomas Lorillard Ronalds until she married the young actor, Reglid, in 1894, died early on Saturday morning of Bright's disease, at 45 Fifth avenue. When Mrs. Reglid contracted her second marriage she was 73 years old and her husband was 27. He was the son of a Brooklyn grocer named Dilger, went on the stage, changed his name to Reglid, which is stage, changed his halms to leggid, which is his own name spelled backward, and made a success in light comedy parts. He was with Augustin Daly's company for several years and afterward played with Rosina Vokes, Mrs. Ronald's first husband was a cousin of Pierre Lorillard, the second of that name. She was reputed to be a very wealthy woman, had a town house at all West Forty-fifth street and a country place at New Rochelle. The latter place was built by her first husband and she lived there with him for about ten years before her second husband was bern. In the winter of 1894 Reglid was seen very much with Mrs. Ronalds. She had a box at the Metropolitan Opera House and he shared it with her on opera nights. The couple also frequently were out together. The wedding took place at the New Rochelle house and was rerferened by a local elegation after the wedding and there was early maximal lag. It was said at the time that the ordic gave her young husband a wedding gift of \$75.00. They have lived most of the time at the New Rochells house which is called "Avadal." But little has been seen of Mrs. Reglid during the past year or two, but lived has been a conspicuous figure on the roads, usually driving a fast horse and riding in a yellow turnout. his own name spelled backward, and made a

Confessed That He Murdered Ills Brother.

TRAFFIC ACHOSS TOWN. PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Electric Storage Batteries to Be Tried Next Some of the Difficulties in the Operation of the Compressed Air Cars-Underground Construction Across Town too Costly

the Metropolitan Street Railway Company President Herbert II. Vreeland announced that electric storage battery cars were to be put into service soon upon the Thirty-fourth street crossfown line. This showed a change f plans previously announced, for earlier in the year Mr. Vreeland had said that the Thirtyfourth street line was to be equipped with the under trolley. One reason for abandoning this plan is the increased difficulty and cost of underground construction on cresstown streets, due to the mass of pires, mains, &c., to be cut or passed over or under. Mr. Vreeland's announcement was also significant as showing that the compressed air motor cars on Twenty-

cost of moving the car by electricity is only about one cent a mile. The rest, is principally for the conductor and motorman. If overhead trolley wires were permitted in Manhattan the horse car would long ago have disappeared. As it is, the search of the street railway companies for some independent power with which to operate cars, which began years ago, has not yet resulted in the finding of a satisfactory mechanical substitute for the horse. Another line where independent motors are much needed is that which runs close along the waterside, where under-trolley conduits would frequently be filled by the tides. This is the Belt Line. For many years the apparent possibili-

For many years the apparent possibilities of compressed air as a power have engaged the attention of clever inventors and in some fields the work of these men has been successful. In mines, in workshops, in shipyards and upon engineering works, it does a wonderful variety of work, driving many sorts of ingenious tools and machines. In entering the field of street car traction economy was the chief problem. The first serious loss in using compressed air, is at the compressor. As the air is compressed it develops great heat and this has all to be washed away in coolers through which water circulates. Every bit of heat thus lost means a loss of power and the best compressor can only return in air about 37 per cent, of the power which it takes to run it. When the cooled air was first tried to run cars it was found that the ears not only required a great storage capacity to give them the desired radius of action, but that the expanding air leaving the engines, produced such a degree of cold as to condense great quantities of water from the atmosphere and gather

panding air leaving the engines, produced such a degree of cold as to condense great qualities of water from the atmosphere and gather this in ice about the exhaust pipe until the whole machinery was frozen up. To obviate this it was proposed to heat the air as it went from the storage tubes to the engines, and this is the system now in use.

From the beginning there never was any question about the ability of compressed air to run a car or 'bus. It operates through engines like those used for steam. Experimental cars were built and run for a long time on the 125th street line of the Third avenue road and on the Lenox avenue line of the Metropolitan. The results which seemed to be produced by these were what encouraged the Metropolitan people to undertake the experiment on a large scale on undertake the experiment on a large si the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street routes. A bix air compressor was ordered at a cost of \$80.000. This was installed in a building at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street and twenty-one cars were put on the route. A repair shop was opened, and the line was put as nearly as possible upon a regular working basis.

"While the company was operating only two air cars up on Lency avenue" said President

air cars up on Lenox avenue," said President Vreeland, in speaking recently of the larger experiment, "nobody could tell how much work the cars were actually doing. What I

machinery the air is used at pressures varying from 150 to 500 pounds. There is a vast difference between the handling and control of air at 500 pounds pressure and air at 2,500 pounds to the square inch.

"Aithough there have been troubles with the cars themselves, the whole number of cars has never been disabled at once and the numerous shut-downs of the line have never been because of these. It was the compressor that caused the withdrawal of the air cars.

"This big machine is capable of supplying air for about eighty cars and it does its work in four stages. The air is drawn first into a cylinder which conpresses it at about forty pounds pressure. From the cylinder it passes to a cooler and thence to a second cylinder which brings the pressure to about 180 pounds. It goes now to a second cooler and thence into a cylinder where the pressure is increased to 850 pounds to the square inch, then to a third cooler and then to the fourth cylinder, where the full pressure is secured. Now it goes to a fourth cooler and thence into a battery of steel tubes, where it is stored until it is drawn into the storage tubes in the cars.

Up to the third stage of the compression all was plain sailing and within the practice well known to the users of compressed air. With the air half as thick as water and straining under a pressure of thousands of pounds to the square inch to get free, the slightest defect.

To to the third stage of the compression all was plain sailing and within the practice well known to the users of compressed air. With the air half as thick as water and straining under a pressure of thousands of pounds to the square inch to get free, the slightest defect in a valve would cause trouble and a number of the shorter shut-downs were due to just such matters. One of the most serious accidents came from an unexpected cause. The coolers are simply coils of copper pipe through which the air flows, while outside and within a jacket, flows the cooling water. One day the third cooler, where the pressure was \$60 pounds to the inch, burst with tremendous effect, wrecking everything about it. It was found, upon examining the wreckage, that under this tremendous pressure, the coiled copper pipe had shown a tendeacy to straighten out at each pulsation of the engine and this had caused the coils of the cooler to slide one over another at each stroke of the compressor. This had continued until a weak place had been worn in one of the coils and this had burst. This stopped the running of the air cars for more than two weeks.

A later wreck, which also caused the withdrawail of the air cars, was caused by a careless motorman who started to run his car out of the charging room opposite the west Twenty-third street ferry, without disconnecting it from the pipes. Helped by the straining car, the compressed air burst the pipes like a charge of powder and spread havoc all about. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The cars had no sooner begun running under the heavy traffic and havo double the records which had been made of their earlier performances. With full charges of air cars had run seventeen miles on the Lenox avenue and 125th street routes. The round trib on the crosstown line is less than eight miles, but the motormen found that unless they were very careful of air, their cars would die on the route and have to be pushed in Changes have now been effected in the propers. On the cars are now safe to make

We Planto Show

you a constant changing exhibi-

The Reason

Our advertising has been discontinued lately is simply because we found it absolutely impossible to fill our orders, although running our factories night and day. Increased facilities have enabled us to catch up in a measure and we are At a recent meeting of the stockholders of again prepared to promptly furnish anything from a small house safe to a bank vault, all of the same "Old Reliable" Hall's Standard, sold for sixty years, Also a large line of second-hands, cheap.

Hall Safe Co.

KINSEY, RAINIER & THOMSON, GENERAL AGENTS, 393 BROADWAY, N. Y. TEL. 307 FRANKLIN.

and says the figures have not been made up, and that they would be of little value in any case as a guide to regular operations. He does not think, however, that air power cars will ever successfully compete with electricity for economy, and he does not think they will ever be used for any of the up and downtown lines of the company. The experiment with the cars is, however, to be continued while beside it will be conducted one with storage battery electric cars.

cars is, however, to be continued while beside it will be conducted one with storage battery electric cars.

This will not be the first time that storage battery cars have been experimented with in this city. Twelve or fifteen years ago the Vanderbilts were induced to try the Julian system on the Fourth avenue road, and it is said that they sunk a great deal of money in that venture. Since then, however, many of the conditions incident to success have changed Motors and controllers have been perfected, and the storage battery itself seems to be the only part of the outfit to be tested in this service. A few years ago, when the Electric Vehicle Company first began running electric cabs, the storage batteries were found to be liable to give out at any time, and few lasted more than a few weeks. Since that time, it is asserted, the batteries have been so improved that a year's use can be counted upon from them.

Air-power cars are being operated on the North Clark street line in Chicago by the same company that owns those in this city. The service required there is only from min in the morning, while the cable line is soppel and the results are declared to be satterine has the most extensive and successful.

re n th to morning, while the cable line is sopped and the results are declared to be story.

France has the most extensive and successful air power street lines of vehicles. The General Omnibus Company of Paris runs four of its lines by this power and has done so since 1894. Three of these lines start from the Louvre and branch off respectively to St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while the fourth runs from St. Augustin to Vincennes. The total length of the lines is thirty and a half miles. The three lines from the Louvre are operated by air locomotives. Each draws from three to four cars, with seats in each for fifty-one persons. The St. Augustin line is worked by motor cars, each weighing fifteen tons and seating fifty persons. The lines are worked by air at a pressure of 1,160 pounds to the lach, and as it is impossible to carry air enough at this pressure to make the trips, a pipe line extends along the routes, and the motors stop at various stations to recharge. Recharging takes three minutes for the air and steam for reheating it. This system was suggested by Mr. Vreeland for New York.

"That will do very well," he said, "for any place where you can afford to stop your cars en route for three minutes. Go out on Broadway and stop a car for three minutes and see how far the block will extend! We can not afford to put any sources of delay on our lines. On the process of the stop your cars en route for three minutes and see how far the block will extend! We can not afford to put any sources of delay on our lines. The up to Fourth avenue and Twenty-third str.' I said, and watch the cars cross each other there in the busy hours. If, when you have done so, you can tell me how to get another car across within the time. I will put it on and put on as many as you can find room for."

INDIAN HUNT CALLED OFF. Capt. Harold. Aged 9. Is Tucked Up in His The shades of night were falling about the

commuter's home. It was a time of anxiety and dread to the commuter's wife for two reaons, which all suburbanites will understand. In the first place, the commuter was late. The 6:53 train had come and gone without him, and the 7:21 was long overdue. All the dire possibilities of the case came into her mind. Either the ferryboat had gone down with all on board, or there had been a collision on the road or the engineer had misunderstood the signals and the train had plunged through the open draw and been swallowed up by the Hackensack River. It mattered not that by actual ment Society would demonstrate, the 7:21 had been from eleven to twenty-nine minutes late every night for the last seven months. That could not be admitted as a qualification of the probability that before bedtime the commuter's wife would be receiving condolences as the committer's widow.

So much for anxiety No. 1. The other was not less ominous nor was it less characteristic of life in the supurbs. Not only was the commuter late, but the commuter's son could not be found. This also had happened before. But," said the commuter's wife to herself, "Harold promised me the last time he stayed out after dark that if I wouldn't punish him he would never do it again, so I just know that something has happened."

The commuter's son had recently arrived with great satisfaction to himself at the age of 9 and, having been permitted to exercise a certain latitude of choice in the selection of his birthday gifts, had decided to devote himself to the perusal and study of the famous works of Harry Castlemon. Having for this purpose induced the commuter to buy for him the alluring flctions contained in the Rocky Mountain series, he had of late evinced a desire to discard the conventional dress of effete Eastern civilization, to cook his food over bonfires and to prepare himself by the possession fires and to prepare himself by the possession of firearms and hunting knives to ward off the assaults of the savage men and heasts which, as is well known, infest all of the region within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York and especially that part which lies within the State of New Jersey. His views in these matters had not met with the consideration to which he thought they were entitled. His frequent earnest requests that jerked buffale meat be substituted for the ordinary diet of the family that he should be allowed to array himself in a sombrero and fringed trousers and that he should have a rifle, a bowie and a mustang had awakened no response.

should have a rine, a bowle and a musiang had awakened no response.

"I almost wish we hadn't bought him those books," mused the commuter's wife, as she took "Frank Among the Rancheros," and ran over the leaves. A paper fluttered out from oetween the pages and fell to the floor. The commuter's wife picked it up, carried it nearer to the gaslight and read:

THE WESTERN CLUB.

Captain Harold Nelson age 9 six of may PLANS

PLANS
each boy get some thing to eat to last him 4 or 5 days and get a cowboys suit or any kind of uniform and if not all right. and get a tecket to the west and 5 dolars in his pocket. every boy be in Perkins woods at 9 oclock at night May 4. 1900 get a time table on the P. L & X R. R. and about the 11. of May we will be roaming on the Western Plains Do not tell your mothers About 10 or 11 inches LONG and a blancket, every boy take a new name. mine is Jack Bowers.

The commuter's wife gasped and wrung her hands, and she herself probably hasn't the faintest conception of what she would have done if at that moment the commuter's latch-key hadn't rattled in the door and heralded the appearance of her husband.

"Late again, Mary," growled the exasperated man. "We've decided to appoint a committee in the morning to call on the superimendent of the railroad and raise —. Why what's the matter, Mary? Anything wrong?"

"Oh. Henry, read this!" and she pressed into his outstretched hand the prospectus of the Western (lub.

"whe will ejaculated the commuter." The his cultivatened hand the prospectus of the Western (lub.

"Whew!" ejaculated the commuter. "The little devil! Now, Mary, isn't that the ?"

"this heary, how can you laugh and be so profane?" "why, you don't think it's serious, do you?"
"Serious! Henry, do you realize what night "Why—why—yes, it's the fourth of—

Confessed That He Mardered Ills Brother.

Columbus, S. C., June 3.—On Thursday night
Perry Gibson did not return to his home in
Darlington and his brother Jule announced that
Perry lad gone on a trip to a neighboring
county. From a confession just made by Jule
Gibson he killed his brother on Thursday and
hid the body in the woods. On Friday night
he word lot he woods with a cart, houled the
hords away and buried it ha cot on field. The
contained resulted in Jule Gibson's arrest.

Sale of Tallermade Suits at O'Neill's

Their adventisement a this paper will give you full
detell. Read it. It will interest you find the collection of the woods and apparently well nourished carried about
no 21st Sh-Adr.

Ven a constant changing exhibilion of woolens that will make our
claim to leadersh p so apparent
it on fall will make our
claim to leadersh p so apparent
it cannot, in fairness, be
questioned. Our part is done.
Us leave the judgment to you.

Where's Harriel?"

Toon't know. He's gone.

Gone' Goe whiz! Well, then, there's no
time to spare. Where is flavred?"

About an hour earlier a solitary figure—to
borrow a phrase from romantic fiction—might
have been seen wending its way toward Perkins's woods. It it had been seen, the person
who saw it might well have wondered why it
had strapped to its shoulders a flannel blanket.

And could he have looked into the pookets of
the way farer's coat it much have given him
some pause to determine why one so young
and apparently well nourished carried about
in his immediate possession five corned-beef
sandwiches, half a dozen hard-boiled eggs,
sundry cold potatoes and a package of sait
and pepper. A glance under the buttoned-up
jacket would have disclosed a belt in which



Spencerian



Rellef From Torturing Belts and Springs

is found in our patent truss with automatic pad, which shies deeper in instantly and holds at straining mo-ments, when ordinary trusses would allow scape, indigestion and constipation must yield to general good health, established by normal condition of the many parts. Relaxed muscles (the cause of rupture) are contracted by natural support and action of our pad, just as Nature heals a wound. No cutting clas-tics, no leg-straps, no heavy springs.

CHAS. CLUTHE CO.,

was thrust a blade that might have seemed formidable enough had it not been so recently a lactor in the kitchen economy of the commuter's household. That none of these tacts was noticed or suspected was due to the policy pursued by the young captain, who conceived that thus early in his adventures a proper regard for his own safety demanded the exer-

gard for his own safety demanded the exercise of extreme caution.

"Give me but a few hours the start of them," he soliloquized, "and I'll defy them," and amenda ing the action to the word he concealed Amenda self behind a fence, a tree or a bush whore, and any one approached on the road. Thus stealths directing his steps and adopting various devices to confuse the trail, in case an attempt should be made to track him by the marks of his feet, the captain arrived something more than an hour before the appointed time at the meeting place in Perkins's woods. His first act after halting denoted the alert and crafty woodsman. He bent over and examined the

"Injuns!" he muttered, "or my name's new ek Bowers." Jack Bowers."

A little further investigation satisfied him that the danger was not imminent, so he sat down with his back against a tree and resolved to keep a strict look-out till he should be joined by his trusty band.

"And now," said he, "for grub. A trapper must always eat when he can, 'cause when he wants to maybe he can't. Once we get started we must cover many miles ere daylight, and if the redskins oppose us more then one of their

the redskins oppose us more then one braves shall bite the dust."

braves shall bite the dust."

Somehow or other his appetite was less veracious than he expected it to be. It disappointe him and caused him to feel that he want doing himself credit. Try as he would, he couldn't finish more than one sandwich and or egg, and as for the cold potatoes they were of the question. The silence of the woods of pressed him and the darkness became people with imaginary things that caused even in the collection. with imaginary things that caused ev heart of Jack Bowers to sink. Then are heart of Jack Bowers to sink. Then arose sickening thought that perhaps the West Club had betrayed its leader. He wond if it could really be that this or that congan the brayest and boldest as he had prophes the boys who were to be almost as hereic almost as famous as himself—if they could heaten their suppers at home and if perhap they were at that moment tucked away their own trim little beds. And this train thought led him to reflect whether it might have been better after all if he had enter supper at home and been tucked away in little bed.

"I guess I'll reconnoitre," he said to have

little bed.
"I guess I'll reconnoitre," he said to him
as he stood up and tiptoed off to the road
It seemed good to be there, so he went on
step brought him nearer the home which he
solutely left "forever." He was trudgies a
at a lively pace now, and he thought he I
some one approaching. He crouched he

some one approaching. He crouched belong a bush.

"Papa!" he whistered, as a tall figure stalled by. "I wonder if he's after me?" Just then be saw a great light. "I'd better get home before he does," was the thought that lent speed to a pair of stout young legs.

Ten minutes later a shamefaced ladrang the door bell of the commuter's house. Why his mother received him with open arms, why she hugged him, why she didn't ask him sternly fr an account of himself he couldn't understand, nor did he stop to ask
"Mamma," he said, "I want to go to bed."

"Don't you want some supper, deary?"

"No: I just want to go to bed."

All the time she was belping him to undress the boy wondered why his mother said in their him about his absence. He almost wished she would. She had bade him goed-night and was moving out of the door when a plaintive voice called:
"Mamma."

"Well deare?"

voice called:
"Mamma."
"Well, deary?" "I've got a secret, mamma."
"Yes, deary, what is it?"
"You wont tell papa?

"I was going to run away to-night, mamma."
"And why didn't you, my boy?"
"W-c-l-l-, because I didn't want to after "And you wont leave mamma again?"

She was almost out in the hall when she heard She was almost out in the hall when she his voice once more.

"Where are you going, mamma?"

"Only in the front room."

"All r-i-g-h-t."

"You're not afraid, deary?"

"No, not if I know where you are."

Presently the front door opened again.

"I can't find him," was the commuter's jous greeting.

ious greeting.

"Never mind, he's here," replied the commuter's wife.

"Where?"

"In head."

what on earth are you going to do "Mary, what on earth are you going to do about it?"
"Nothing at all, Henry," she answered.
"Nothing at all."

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